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growth, health, fatigue, instincts, interests, speech, drawing, moral and religious characteristics, and exceptional children. It contains little that is new to readers familiar with recent literature. The presentation is, however, simple and straightforward and will no doubt be of interest to the general reader as an introduction, which is in fact expressly what it claims to be.

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Evolution and Animal Life. An Elementary Discussion of Facts, Processes, Laws, and Theories Relating to the Life and Evolution of Animals. By DAVID STARR JORDAN AND VERNON LYMAN KELLOGG. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1907. Pp. xi+489. \$2.50.

The authors have presented in this book the substance of a number of elementary lectures which are given each year to the students of Leland Stanford Jr. University. The limited space of one volume has of course necessitated the abridgment of the enormous amount of literature on this subject. The reviewer would differ occasionally in the selection of the material to be used, but, as no two people would probably ever agree on what should or should not be included, no preferences will be mentioned here. There are twenty-one chapters in the book, treating practically all the various subjects that are today necessary for an understanding of evolution. The titles of the chapters show quite clearly the method pursued by the authors in presenting their material. They are as follows: "Evolution Defined;" "Variety and Unity in Life;" "Life, Its Physical Basis and Simplest Expression;" "Factors and Mechanism of Evolution;" "Natural Selection and Struggle for Existence;" "Sexual Selection;" "Artificial Selection;" "Various Theories of Species-Forming and Descent Control;" "Geographic Isolation and Species-Forming;" "Variation and Mutation;" "Heredity;" "Inheritance of Acquired Characters;" "Generation, Sex, and Ontogeny;" "Factors in Ontogeny, and Experimental Development;" "Paleontology;" "Geographical Distribution;" "Adaptations;" "Parasitism and Degeneration;" "Mutual and Communal Life Among Animals;" "Color and Pattern in Animals;" "Reflexes, Instinct, and Reason;" "Man's Place in Nature."

Chap. viii, "Geographic Isolation and Species-Forming," is very Jordanesque; it is especially interesting because of the recent discussions in *Science* and other periodicals devoted to this phase of the transmutation of species. In the chapter on "Variation and Mutation" the junior author has drawn on his extensive knowledge of Entomology to illustrate his ideas. Detailed references to literature are given in an Appendix under the titles of the different chapters, an arrangement which we consider a marked improvement on most bibliographies. Three colored plates of birds and a profusion of diagrams and figures, some original, others borrowed from various sources, provide adequately the graphic illustrations made necessary by the text.

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